

CENTRAL POWERS DEFINITELY PROPOSE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO THE ENTENTE!

"Status Quo Ante War Saving for the New Buffer Kingdoms of Poland and Lithuania!"

10,000 RUMANIANS, MANY GUNS TAKEN IN A 3 DAY FIGHT

Lose Much War Material;
Germans Capture Mizil
And Urziceni

NOW DIGGING IN
Turn All Population Over
14 To Work of Building
Elaborate Defences

OILFIELDS USELESS

Machinery Is Destroyed And
Cannot Be Restored For
At Least A Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—A Berlin official communiqué reports: We have captured Mizil, half-way between Ploesti and Buzen and Urziceni, thirty miles south-east of Ploesti. We have taken 10,000 prisoners in three days and captured several guns and much war material.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Austro-German forces are very active in Wallachia, preparing lines of defence, fortifying favorable positions and constructing bridges of boats across the Danube at Giurgevo and Turnu-Severin, employing the whole population above the age of 14. The Rumanian retreat continues, with a minimum of loss.

It is authoritatively stated that the machinery of the oilfields has been destroyed and it will be at least a year before it can be restored.

Another message says: German propagandists are very active in Rumania, seeking to undermine the loyalty of the army. They are offering grants of land to officers and men prepared to side with them and proclaim the intention of Germany to confiscate the estates of notable people supporting the Entente.

The Germans have apparently been balked of their intended prey, the oil-fields, as it is reported the oil-wells have been completely destroyed.

Petrograd, December 12.—The official communiqué issued today reported: Enemy attacks south-east of Kovel, in the wooded Carpathians and in Moldavia were repulsed. We captured some heights.

The Germans are unsuccessfully attacking north of Cislau and west of Mizil, which are 30 miles north-east and 25 miles east of Ploesti, respectively.

PEKING HEARS RUMOR CHINA JOINING ALLIES

Believed Instigated by Germans; Premier and Dr. Wu To Answer Queries

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, Dec. 13.—Yesterday afternoon, a member of the House of Representatives moved that a secret session be held. He did not disclose his reason for this till the House had been cleared, but it is believed that he wished to ask for the attendance of the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to question them regarding the report of China joining the Entente.

The Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs were unable to attend, but promised to do so at the next meeting of the House. As far as is known, no such report has been current and it is believed that the question was instigated by the Germans. Several members of Parliament were entertained at the German Legation on Saturday.

Dr. Stanley Reports Shanghai Enjoying Very Good Health

Thinks This Will Be First City
In China to Entirely
Stamp Out Smallpox

Dr. Stanley, Health Officer, in his November report, writes:—

The condition of the public health throughout the month has been exceptionally good.

There has been a moderate prevalence of para-typhoid fever. As regards protection against this fever and the still more dangerous typhoid fever it may be noted that the combined typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine, which confers a considerable degree of immunity against these diseases with a minimum of discomfort to the patient, is prepared in the Municipal Laboratory and is readily available for the public.

The occurrence of outbreaks of pneumonic plague was recorded in the local Chinese Press as occurring in Kansu Province and quite recently near Chinkiang, in Nanking and Sungkiang, but careful inquiry from reliable sources has given no confirmation of the truth of the rumors.

The Settlement remains entirely free from smallpox, which is a gratifying result of the extensive campaign of free vaccination which has been undertaken during recent years. It seems likely that Shanghai will be the first city in China to stamp out this disease, which by intelligent co-operation of the community with the Health Office can certainly be accomplished.

The number of oxen killed at the Municipal Slaughterhouse has considerably increased and is attributable to the greater demand for hides, which make it an advantage to the butcher to sell inferior beef at a lower price so as to secure the greatly increased price for hides.

Which Is Opposition? Is Puzzle to British

Liberals Wanted To Be But
Unionists Were the First
To Secure Seats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The House of Commons was crowded today. All the Liberal ex-members of the Cabinet were seated on the front Opposition Bench, while the Unionist rank-and-file retained their seats on the Opposition side, forestalling the Liberals, who intended to cross the floor.

Mr. A. Bonar Law moved that the House adjourn till the 14th, when the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, would move the vote of credit.

Mr. Reginald McKenna suggested that Mr. Lloyd George's statement of policy should be postponed to next week, to enable Mr. Asquith to be present. This was agreed to.

It is believed that Sir Mark Sykes will be Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mr. William Hayes Fisher Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CARRY FIVE BULGARIAN POSTS ON VARDAR RIVER

Snow Checks Operations; Russians Lose and Regain Hill 1,050 Many Times

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The Teuton and Bulgarian forces desperately resisted the attacks of the Allies north of Monastir. The fighting was heaviest north of Hill 1050, where a height attacked by the Russians changed hands frequently. The French progressed 800 yards near the village of Viaklar.

We carried five small Bulgarian outposts south of the River Hujumnyca, on the right bank of the Vardar.

Snow checked our operations in the whole region north of Monastir. The artillery duel continues to be violent.

LLOYD GEORGE BETTER
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 12.—Official.—The Prime Minister is better, but he has been ordered to remain indoors for a couple of days.

Lower House Rejects Bill Demanding Investigation Of Gen. Chang Hsun's Conduct

His Champion Says Never Opposed Republic or Parliament; Charged with Assault, M.P.s. Ignore Court

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, Dec. 13.—The Bill demanding an investigation into the conduct of General Chang Hsun was rejected by the House of Representatives, after a speech by a member, saying that the accusations were unfounded, as General Chang Hsun has never opposed the Republic or Parliament.

The question of an envoy to Japan is still unsettled. The nomination of Tso Ju-lin has not yet been cancelled, but it is understood that the Government is sounding the Japanese, informally, with regard to the acceptability of the former Premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling. At the same time, it is believed that Hsiung Hsi-ling will not be acceptable to Parliament, mainly because he was Premier at the time of the dissolution of Parliament in 1913.

M.P.s. Ignore Court Summonses

In the first hearing of the Parliament assault cases, in the District Procure, little progress was made. Only the plaintiffs or their representatives and witnesses were present. None of the defendants appeared in reply to the summonses. Some made various excuses, but many stated that the Court had no authority to summon or arrest them, as, being members of Parliament, they could only be arrested on a criminal charge.

The Court, thus placed in a very difficult position, has already petitioned the Ministry of Justice for permission to summon the defendants through Parliament, but it is believed that this course will prove unavailing, owing to the determination of neutral parties to prevent legal proceedings, while doing their utmost to bring about a settlement, in order that the

constitution conference may be resumed as early as possible.

Owing to the financial stringency and the failure of remittances from the provinces, the Minister of Finance has decided to call a financial conference, to which the provinces will be requested to send representatives.

Bill in Parliament for Envoy Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, December 13.—A bill concerning the appointment of a special envoy to Japan has been submitted to the Senate by the Lower House. The question will be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

Tang Hua-tung, Speaker of the Lower House and a number of deputies of the Chinputang have taken some days' leave of absence, in connection with the recent disorders at the constitution conference.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce requested the Waichiaopu, yesterday, to propose to the diplomatic body the revision of the Customs taxes and the abolition of likin.

Laohsikai Negotiations

Peking, December 12.—(Eastern News Agency). According to reports from French circles it is reported that since Dr. Wu Ting-fang has taken up the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, there have been five conferences about the question of Laohsikai. The negotiations will be based on general principles in accordance with the proposition made by Sir John Jordan put in detail there are a few changes, and the result is not known as yet. However, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's attitude being quite impartial, the negotiations are more smooth than before. It is expected that the negotiations will not be finished until next year.

GERMANY LOSES 700,000 JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 3

Berlin Admits 330,000 on Somme Front; Paris Finds Over Half Haven't Been Counted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—Discussing the losses suffered by the Germans in the fighting on the Somme front, between July 1 and November 3, the French press says that the enemy admit having lost, up to the end of September, 300,000 infantry and 330,000 of all arms. These figures, however, exclude casualties of seventy-one battalions and, according to information received and statements made by prisoners, the total is greater than admitted.

The German casualties for October and November and those of the seventy-one battalions not accounted for, probably amount to 220,000, which gives a total of 550,000. Then the losses in wounded not published, the proportion of whom appears to be about one-fourth, are 140,000. Adding to these figures 100,000 for deaths from sickness and the killed who have not appeared on the lists and a total of about 700,000 is reached.

Foil German Attack Upon Bois de Loges

Is Broken by French Barrage; Trenches Won Back and Entire Line Re-established

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: There were violent artillery actions at Ville-au-Bois, north-west of Rheims and in the Douaumont sector. A coup-de-main was successfully carried out against the enemy's trenches at Bois Le Pretre, west of Pont-a-Mousson.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: A German attack at Bois de Loges, north of Lassigny, was broken up by our barrage fire and detachments of the enemy which had obtained a footing in our advanced trenches were driven out with grenades and our line entirely re-established.

HUNAN AND ANHUI MINES WON'T GO TO JAPANESE

Conditions Not Fulfilled Within Time Limit; China Seeking For Other Security

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 13.—The Chinese newspapers report that the Government has informed the Asiatic Development Company, who advanced a loan of five million Yen last September, that the provision concerning mining rights in Hunan and Anhui is now null and void, three months having elapsed without the conclusion of a loan from the Quadruple Group or a big loan from Japan. The Government is endeavoring to find other security for the five million, which will be submitted to Parliament.

SHAN TUNG M.P.s. PETITION FOR ORDER IN PROVINCE

Tell President of Troubles Due To Rebel Activities; Ask Tsuchun Be Removed

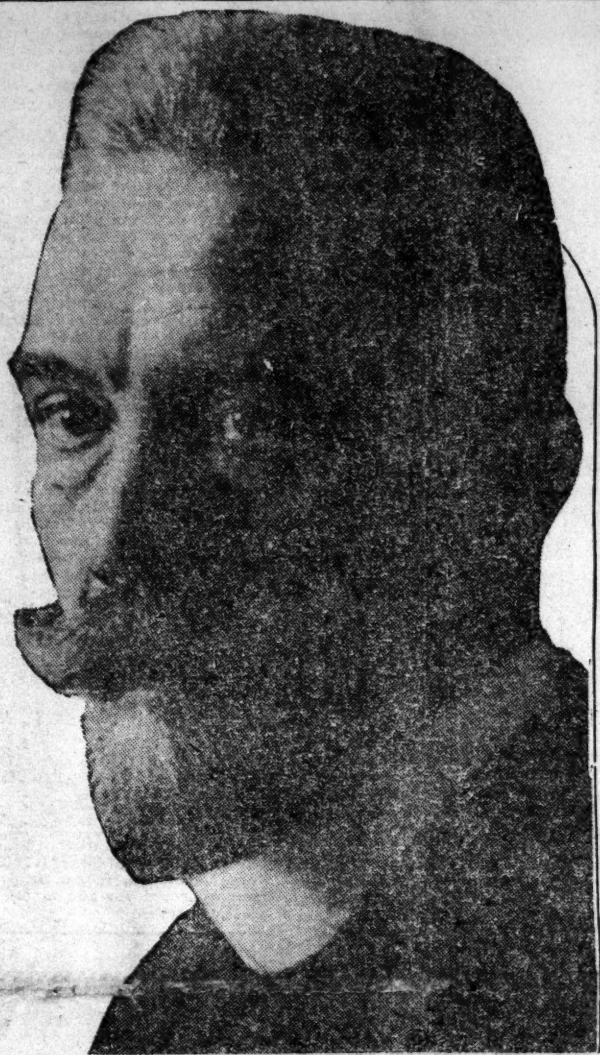
Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 13.—The Shan-tung members of Parliament were received in audience by the President, yesterday and reported on the serious situation and hardships suffered by the people of Shantung, caused by revolutionary troops. They requested the President to devise means to restore order and also asked for the removal of Tsuchun Chang Hwai-chi.

The Weather

Fine weather and fresh winter monsoon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 57.9 and the minimum 40.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 58.1 and 32.0.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg



Britain Is To Blame, Germany's Reply To U.S. Representations

Says Belgian Deportations Result of Factories Closing Because of Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 11.—The German reply to the American Note regarding the deportation of Belgians makes the usual effort to lay the blame on the British blockade for bringing the factories to a standstill, etc.

The German Government maintain that they have not infringed the rules of international law. They refer to the removal of the population from parts of Germany and the German colonies by enemy troops and allege that some have been sent to Siberia.

It is reported that a serious riot occurred at Tourcoing, in Belgium, on the occasion of the deportation of some civilians. A German soldier struck a civilian with the butt of his rifle, whereupon the crowd attacked the escorting troops.

Cavalry charged the populace and sixteen of the towns-people were killed.

France Decides Upon Small War Cabinet

Briand, Ribot, Lyautey, Lacaze, Painleve and Thomas Are Probable Members

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 11.—The Government has finally decided on a small Cabinet, which will be re-organised on the lines of the British and will be designated the Council of National Defence.

In reliable quarters, the forecast is made that the Council will consist of M. Briand, M. Ribot, General Lyautey, Admiral Lacaze, M. Painleve and M. Thomas. The other Ministers will be distinguished statesmen.

Torpedoing of Marina A Clear-Cut Violation Of Germans' Pledges

Is Washington's Summing-Up; Wait Information On Arabia Before Making Move

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 11.—The State Department announces that complete information of the torpedoing of the Donaldson liner Marina makes the attack appear to be a clear-cut violation of Germany's pledges. Full information is awaited regarding the sinking of the P. and O. s.s. Arabia before the next move is made.

London, December 12.—The British steamer Strathalbyn (4,331 tons) has been sunk by a mine. The Norwegian steamers Modum and Falk have been torpedoed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 21
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Dec. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Dec. 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Dec. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 20
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 23
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31

Mails to Arrive:—
The English mail of November 2 left Hongkong on Monday, and is due here today, per P. & O. s.s. Novara. The American mail is due here on or about December 18, per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.

The French mail of November 12 was due at Saigon yesterday, and here on Saturday, December 23. Left Singapore on December 10, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behie.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

CONVINCED THEIR PLAN FORMS BASIS OF LASTING PEACE

Kaiser Notifies Army But Says Outcome Is Uncertain

'KEEP ON FIGHTING'

'If Offer Is Refused, We Decline Every Responsibility'

IDENTICAL NOTES

Sent By Germany, Austria Hungary, Bulgaria And Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 12.—Advices received by the German Embassy from Berlin indicate that Germany has proposed the restoration of the status quo before the war, with the exception of the establishment of independent kingdoms of Poland and Lithuania.

London, December 12.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, announced in the Reichstag that Germany and her allies, conscious of their responsibility before God, before their own nations and humanity, proposed today to the hostile powers to enter into peace negotiations.

Amsterdam, December 12.—Official telegrams from Vienna and Berlin state that all the enemy Powers have addressed to the hostile Governments identical Notes, expressing their willingness to enter into peace negotiations. 'Basis of Lasting Peace'

The Notes proposing peace negotiations state: "The proposals which the Central Powers and their allies will bring to the negotiations are, they are convinced, suitable for the basis of a lasting peace. If, despite this offer, fighting should continue, we are determined to bring the war to a victorious end, but we solemnly decline every responsibility for it."

The Kaiser has issued the following Army Order: "In the sentiment of the victory which you have gained by your bravery, I and the monarchs of our three allied States have made to the enemy an offer of peace. It is uncertain whether the aim we have in view will be attained and you have, therefore, to continue to resist and defeat the enemy."

French Socialists Causes Storm

Paris, December 11.—A stormy scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies today, during a debate on war credits. The Socialist, M. Brizon, one of three Deputies who recently met some German Socialists in Switzerland, vehemently protested against the prolongation of the war, the only result of which was to engulf millions. Tumult ensued, but M. Brizon persisted, despite the opposition of the whole Chamber. The incident culminated in M. Brizon hurling a water-bottle at the head of his nearest opponent. The sitting was suspended amid pandemonium and M. Brizon was ejected.

British Smash Maxim Emplacements in Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We made successful raids eastward of Neuville St. Vaast and south-eastward of Arrmentieres, destroying machine-gun emplacements and taking prisoners. An attempted enemy raid eastward of La Boutillerie failed.

Hostile working parties at Fauquissart and Wille were dispersed. There were reciprocal artillery actions and trench-mortar bombardments in the region of Loos, Arras, Ypres and north of the Ancre.

WELLS FARGO & CO. OPEN A BRANCH IN SHANGHAI

Famous Express Company Has
10,000 Agencies All Over
The World

Wells Fargo and Co. Express, one of the oldest and best known transportation companies of America, is opening its own offices in this city at No. 8 Kiukiang Road. Heretofore, it has been represented by Schiller and Co.

Mr. G. A. O'Brien, Manager for the Orient, is here for the purpose of installing their branch, which will be in the charge of Mr. Owen Williams as General Agent. Mr. Williams comes here from Honolulu, where he has for the past twelve years been at the head of Wells Fargo's growing interests in the Hawaiian Territory.

Mr. O'Brien, in talking with our representative, announced that the offices would be open for business in a few days. The service will be conducted along the same lines now obtaining in America. Forwarding of express and freight shipments, handling of treasure, issuing of through negotiable bills of lading, Customs clearing, payment of duties abroad, sale of the company's money orders, travelers' checks and other financial paper, drafts on Europe and America, cable transfers and financing will be engaged in.

Offices are already established in Manila, and the expansion in this field contemplates in addition, the continuation of present correspondents at Hongkong, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Vladivostok, and Singapore. The company may later establish its own branches elsewhere in China and other parts of the Far East.

The history of this great transportation institution is very interesting. From a small beginning of daring pony riders and stage coaches in 1852 which operated West from Denver, Colorado, the organization has grown until today it operates its own daily express train—ten solid carloads of express packages—from New York to San Francisco. This is one of the fastest trains running across the continent, making the trip of about 3,500 miles in 102 hours. The company's achievements have well placed it in a foremost position in the transportation field of North America. It operates upon more than 100,000 miles of transportation lines, extending from Yukon to Panama. Ten thousand agencies are maintained throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Salvador and Hawaii. It has offices in London, Liverpool, Paris, and Manila, besides shipping and banking correspondents in all the principal ports of Europe, South America, the Orient, and the Far East.

The establishment of its service by such a widely known and responsible institution as Wells Fargo and Co., fills a long felt need for a reliable agency with proper representation abroad, to look after forwarding from the general public of Shanghai.

GOOD TIMES AT PINGTU

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Pingtu, Shantung, December 8.—This is a very happy season for the people of Pingtu. For five years we have had floods, wars and famines. The abundant crops last Fall brought many happy changes. For the first time in several years there are scarcely any beggars to be seen, and everyone seems to be rejoicing in the assurance of ample supplies for the winter. Already we notice the effect on the schools. More students are making application for next year than we have had in three years in the Boys' Academy, more than twice as many having enrolled to date as we received this year.

For several years the foreign staff has been quite small in this station. The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Connelly, new missionaries from America, in September, and the moving of Dr. and Mrs. David Bryan from Hwanghsien here temporarily, have added greatly to the good cheer and influence of our community.

Obituary

Sir R. Vaughan-Williams

Reuter's Service

London, December 11.—The death is announced of Sir Roland Vaughan-Williams.

Gen. Sir G. Luck

Reuter's Service

London, December 11.—The death is announced of General Sir George Luck, G.C.B.

AIR-RAID CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The casualties in the air-raid on November 27 were one man and three women killed and sixteen men, fourteen women and seven children injured.

MEDITERRANEAN DANGERS

It is reported that the navigation of the Mediterranean Sea has again become dangerous, says a Japanese news report and owing to the activity of German submarines several merchantmen have been sunk.

News Brevities

Another Shanghai resident, Lieut. N. H. Rutherford, has received the Military Cross. Lieut. Rutherford, who was in the 3rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, was recently wounded on the French front, and is now in hospital at Oxford.

Mr. R. Kurosawa, Commissioner of Customs, Soochow, has sent us two packets of colored post cards of twelve each. The cards give a picture of the six pots of chrysanthemums forming the word "Allies," which received a special award at the late Flower Show. These post-cards are to be sold for the benefit of the War Funds.

Plans have been approved for the new market to be erected on the site recently purchased for this purpose at the junction of Purdon, Boone and North Honan Roads. The cost is estimated at Tls. 13,000, for which provision will be made in the Budget for the forthcoming year.

A Preparatory School for children, between the ages of five and ten years, will be opened at 24 Kung-ping Road on Tuesday, January 9, at 9 a.m.

Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, the promotion of the following to be Captains is authorized with effect from December 13:—

Lieut. H. D. Hillard, Customs Company.

Lieut. T. Yamauchi, Japanese Company.

In the National Froebel Union Examinations, the Council has been notified of the success of the following Student Mistresses:—

Higher Certificate, Part 1:—Miss A. Manning.

Elementary Certificate:—Miss F. MacGregor.

In recognition of courage in effecting the arrest of an armed robber, Sergeant W. Spark is granted one year's seniority in class promotion.

F. E. Clark is appointed Probationary Constable from December 8. With effect from December 5, Inspector E. W. Burton will undertake Slaughterhouse Duty vice Inspector D. P. W. Jones.

Miss O. M. Parsons is appointed Music Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls from November 1 vice Miss L. Sharpe whose service terminated on October 31.

The Council has learnt that Lieut. C. J. Smith, formerly Clerical Assistant in the Electricity Department, has been decorated with the Military Cross, and that Lieut. W. Bowden-Betts, formerly Assistant Mains Engineer in the Electricity Department, has been awarded the Médaille Militaire by the French Government, and has been given the Freedom of the City of London.

From a reliable source it is learned that Vice-President Feng Kuochang has strongly recommended Mr. Liang Chi-chiao to be the Chief of the National Chronicle Bureau. It is understood that the President has wired Mr. Liang Chi-chiao offering him the post.

The Peking Gazette says: "With reference to the report that the Japanese have established a police station at Amoy in spite of Chinese protest, it is now reported that Mr. Lo Chang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Amoy, has again wired the Central Government, asking authority to settle the dispute with the Japanese locally at Amoy. The idea is that the case, if transferred to Peking, may drag on for some time and thus cause a lot of unnecessary local anxiety."

Those who were unable to get to the Lyceum Theater a few weeks ago, when "Britain Prepared" and the official war films were exhibited, will have an opportunity tonight of seeing these pictures at the Apollo Theater, where they are being shown, by special request, for one night only.

Three interesting items will make up the program for next Tuesday's meeting of the American Woman's Club when there will be a reception to new members; Miss Riddell of Kumamoto will tell of her leper hospital in Japan and donations of articles of every description will be received to provide Christmas gifts to the various local charities. The tea hostesses on this occasion will be Mrs. Arthur Hykes and Miss Florence Fobes.

Mr. E. A. Dearn delighted a large audience at the Union Church Hall last night when, under the auspices of the N. C. Literary and Social Guild, he gave a dramatic recital of Dickens "Christmas Carols." Mr. Dearn, who is well-known as a clever ventriloquist, was in his usual good form and the result was a very fine exposition of the various characters of the work. A vocal number was given by Mr. W. J. Haynes, who was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Frost.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

REVISION OF BUILDING RULES IS PROPOSED

The Report of the Commission appointed for the revision of the Building Rules appears in today's Municipal Gazette.

These proposed rules are under consideration by the Council, and copies thereof will be communicated to the Land Commissioners for their opinion. The proposed new rules will not come into operation until six months after publication; they will be distributed to Ratepayers with the Report for the current year, and in the meantime, copies may be obtained upon application to the Municipal Engineer at the offices of the Public Works Department, 7a The Bund.

The report says in part:—The present Rules for Chinese Buildings were drawn up in 1901 and the Rules for Foreign Buildings in 1903. That within certain limits they have served a useful purpose goes without saying, but it became apparent early in the deliberations of the Commission that the present day requirements of Shanghai—to say nothing of the future—pointed to the necessity of a more stringent code of Rules, which, while, to a certain extent, rectifying the deficiencies in the old Rules, should not impose any restrictions unreasonable on building owners. That the suggested code of Rules now submitted has been prepared by a Commission representing the interests of property holders, architects, fire insurance companies, as well as a member and two officials of the Municipal Council should, in the absence of a minority report on any question, appear to indicate that the Code now submitted is framed in such a manner as to commend itself to the public.

It must be pointed out that if a code of Rules such as that now submitted is to become operative and successful, effective means must be taken to secure their proper enforcement.

Some idea of the extent of building operations in Shanghai may be gathered from the following table which shows the number of plans approved and structures erected during certain months within the last one and a half years:—

Month.	No. of Plans approved	No. of Structures covered
March	75	527
April	54	601
June	75	1,258
August	55	1,024
September	73	713
December	71	686
1916		
February	93	1,274
March	71	1,139

It will be seen that the total during the period March, 1915, to March, 1916, i.e., 8 months, is 513 plans approved for the erection of 7,222 structures.

THE WORLD WOULD LAUGH

at the foolishness of a man
who, year after year, hired
a costly motor-car instead
of owning his own machine.



HAS IT EVER STRUCK YOU

that the man who pays rent, year after
year, instead of owning his home, is almost
as foolish?

Why spend the best part of a lifetime in Shanghai,
and then have but little else to show for it than
a bundle of rent receipts?

We have houses for sale in the best residential
sections of Shanghai; others are approaching comple-
tion. We shall be pleased to show them to you.

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot,
we can arrange for part payment by instalments at your
convenience.

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Capital G. \$24,000,000

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For \$9.—, \$15.—, \$20.—, \$21.—
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a first-class assortment of well-
selected brands from the best
known Wine firms in the World.

Contents of a \$9.00 Hamper:

- 1 pt. Manier Swiss Champagne
- 2 qts. Old Tom Gin
- 1 qt. French Vermouth
- 2 qts. Graves (a dry White Wine)
- 2 qts. Medoc (French Claret)
- 1 pt. Bourgogne
- 1 qt. Fine Old Sherry
- 1 pt. Nuyens' Peppermint
- 1 pt. Nuyens' Curacao (Red or White)

Contents of a \$15.00 Hamper:

- 1 pt. Sparkling Nuits Extra Dry
- 1 qt. Régner, Moser & Co.
- 2 qts. Graves .. A de Luze et Fils
- 1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvergnier)
- 1 qt. Jean de Montmollin
- 2 qts. St. Estephe A de Luze et Fils
- 1 qt. Sassaia
- 1 qt. Schneller, Calonder & Co.
- 1 qt. Moulin à Vent (Burgundy)
- 1 qt. Régner, Moser & Co.
- 1 qt. Old Tom Gin
- 1 qt. French Vermouth Nolly-prat
- 1 qt. Old Pale Brandy
- 1 qt. Jules Robin & Co.
- 1 qt. Port Wine (full moon)
- 1 qt. Thomas C. Sandeman

Contents of a \$20.00 Hamper:

- 1 qt. Champagne Extra Dry
- 1 qt. Louis Roederer
- 2 qts. Graves Royal Sec.
- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvergnier)
- 1 qt. Jean de Montmollin
- 2 qts. Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
- 1 qt. Cortallod (Red) Caves du Palais
- 1 qt. Wavre, S. A.
- 1 qt. Pommard (Guichard-Potheret) or Régner-Moser & Co.
- 1 qt. Peppermint .. Get Frères.
- 1 qt. Elixir (a liqueur similar to Chartreuse Les Fils de P. Bardinet (or one pint D.O.M.))
- 1 qt. Port Wine (full moon)
- 1 qt. Thomas C. Sandeman
- 1 qt. Sherry Fine Old Oloroso
- 1 qt. Matthew Clark & Sons

Contents of "All Swiss" \$21.00 Hamper:

- 2 qts. Swiss Champagne Cuvée
- 1 qt. Reservée .. Mauler & Co.
- 3 qts. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvergnier)
- 1 qt. Jean de Montmollin
- 1 qt. Dénay White
- 1 qt. Henri Contesse
- 1 qt. Swiss Johannisberg White
- 1 qt. Henri Contesse
- 1 qt. Dôle du Valais Red
- 1 qt. E. Gillard & Co.
- 1 qt. Cortallod Red (Caves du Palais)
- 1 qt. Wavre, S. A.
- 1 qt. Vermouth au quina
- 1 qt. Kübler et Romang
- 1 qt. Kirschwasser
- 1 qt. Kübler et Romang
- 1 qt. Gentiane
- 1 qt. Kübler et Romang
- 1 qt. and free of charge, one tin Gruyère Cream Cheese.

Contents of a \$25.00 Hamper:

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- 1 qt. Louis Roederer
- 1 pt. Champagne Extra Dry
- 1 qt. Louis Roederer
- 3 qts. Graves Royal Sec.
- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 2 qts. Chateau Pavell de Luze
- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Caves du Palais)
- 1 qt. Wavre, S. A.
- 1 qt. Pommard (Guichard-Potheret) or Régner-Moser & Co.
- 1 qt. Peppermint .. Get Frères
- 1 qt. Five stars Brandy (V.O.C.B.)
- 1 qt. Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
- 1 qt. Sherry, Fine Old Oloroso
- 1 qt. Matthew Clark & Sons

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- 2 qts. Chamberlain
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- 2 qts. Chateau Vedrines
- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 2 qts. Chateau Léoville
- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 1 qt. Cognac Extra
- 1 qt. Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
- 1 qt. Bénédictine (D. O. M.)
- 1 qt. Kirschwasser
- 1 qt. Kübler et Romang

Contents of \$60.00 Hamper "DE LUXE"

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- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 2 qts. Chateau Margaux
- 1 qt. A. de Luze et Fils
- 2 qts. La Têche Romanée
- 1 qt. Régner, Moser & Co.
- 1 qt. Cognac Extra
- 1 qt. Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
- 1 qt. Eau de vie de Marc de Vougeot
- 1 qt. Régner, Moser & Co.
- 1 qt. Sherry Extra, Gout Anglais
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Asquith, Grey and von Bethmann Hollweg on Peace

GERMANY FAVORS LEAGUE OF PEACE WITH CONDITIONS

But Bethmann Hollweg Says Entente Must Renounce Annexation Schemes

ANSWERS VISCOUNT GREY

Says England Plunged Europe Into War by Encouraging France and Russia

The cables last month brought brief reports of peace discussions by Mr. Asquith and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. Yesterday's mail brought the addresses in detail. THE CHINA PRESS already has printed in full Viscount Grey's address which is discussed by the German Chancellor:

Berlin, November 9.—Answering Viscount Grey, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in the course of his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag today said:

"Germany is at all times ready to join a league of nations—yes, even to place herself at the head of such a league—to keep in check the disturbers of peace."

Berlin, November 9, (by Wireless to Sayville).—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg announced today before the Main Committee of the Reichstag that after the end of the war Germany would cooperate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league. The Chancellor also presented a new version of events in the last days before the outbreak of the war, particularly in connection with Russia's mobilization and efforts to avert hostilities.

The Chancellor, according to the Overseas News Agency, connected the two subjects in his speech, and in doing so replied to the speech made by Lord Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to foreign newspapermen, in which he said that the origin of the present war must influence peace conditions, and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks if the present war really were forced upon Germany. Of course, Lord Grey at once added that Germany's interpretation of the origin of the war was incorrect, and that the war was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe.

Little Faith in Arbitration Courts
Referring to the question of an international league for the preservation of peace, the Chancellor said:

"We never concealed our doubts whether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations, such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we now and in peace must define our position with regard to this question."

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as is within human power, will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result."

"Germany will honestly co-operate in examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution, and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, shall create political conditions that do full

justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principle of justice and free development, not only on the Continent, but also on the seas, must be made valid. This, to be sure, Lord Grey did not mention."

Denounces British "Brute Force"

The Chancellor pointed out that Lord Grey's ideas in regard to international guarantees of peace seemed to possess a peculiar character, in that they took into consideration only British wants. Neutrals, who during the war had to accept in silence British domination of the seas, were to form a union after the war when, England hoped, she would have conquered Germany, in order to guarantee that the British plans should prevail under the new conditions. The Chancellor said it was known on reliable authority that in 1915 Great Britain and France promised to Russia dictatorial domination of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the west shore of the Dardanelles, with the hinterland, and that Asia Minor should be divided among the Entente powers. These plans, he continued, probably were of interest for neutrals, who were expected to guarantee this order of things. The British Government, he asserted, has kept silent in regard to these plans, in spite of questions asked in Parliament.

"Such a policy of brute force," the Chancellor added, "cannot be the basis of an efficient international league for peace."

"These are the plans of our enemies for annexation, to which must be added Alsace and Lorraine, while I have never designated the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war."

No More "Aggressive Coalitions"

"The first condition for the evaluation of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests ought to be that no more aggressive coalitions be formed," the Chancellor continued, "Germany is at all times ready to enter a league of peace which will restrain the disturber of peace."

"The history of international relations before the war stands clear before the eyes of all the world. What made France join with Russia? Alsace and Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did England join them? Because Germany had become too strong for her, by peaceful toil. And what did we want? Lord Grey says that Germany with her first offer of Belgium and French integrity wanted to purchase from England permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased. Even to the most insane person in Germany it never occurred to assault France in order to rob her colonies. It was not this which was Europe's doom, but the fact that the British Government favored French and Russian plans of conquest, which could not be obtained without a European war."

Says England Encouraged France

The Chancellor stated that Lord Grey by giving his explanations to the foreign newspapermen showed that he now held the same opinion as Germany always had in regard to the importance of the origin of the war. For both these reasons, he said, it was necessary once more to discuss the question of the origin of the war.

He referred to the situation on July 30, 1914, two days before Germany declared war on Russia. The German Ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to request Austria-Hungary most urgently to reach an understanding with Russia, making it clear that Germany did not desire to be drawn into a world-war in consequence of disregard of her advice.

Austria-Hungary agreed to Germany's suggestion, he said.

"With this," the Chancellor continued, "compare the following steps taken by Lord Grey, (British Foreign Secretary): On July 2, 1914, the Russian Ambassador at London said that German and Austro-Hungarian circles were under the impression that England would remain quiet. Lord Grey replied: 'This impression is removed by the orders which we gave to the main fleet.' On July 29 he informed the French Ambassador of a confidential warning which had been given to our Ambassador in London that Germany would be prepared for quick decisions of England, which meant England's participation in the war. Could Lord Grey suppose that such a disclosure made to the French Ambassador would be of service to the cause of peace? Was not the French representative obliged to consider this disclosure as a promise of armed assistance in case of war? Must not France have been encouraged by this to give to Russia a promise of the unconditional fellowship in war asked for so urgently for days? And must Russia not have been strengthened to the utmost by this certainty of a British and French alliance in her intentions to wage war?"

"The Russian answer to the morning conversation of Lord Grey, indeed, came as quickly as was expected. On the evening of the same day, July 29, M. Sazonoff (Russian Foreign Minister) instructed the Russian Ambassador at Paris to express to the French Government sincere thanks for the declaration given to him by the French Ambassador that Russia could count completely upon the assistance of France."

Says Viscount Grey Ignores Facts

"Thus on the night of July 30 Russia was faced by the following situation: Austria-Hungary yielded under German influence, which cleared the road toward peace. At the same time Lord Grey's disclosure to Paul Cambon, (French Ambassador at London), assured Russia of the armed assistance of England and France, by which only the possibility of war was given to Russia. Russia decided upon mobilization and war. Who has been guilty of this decision, full of fate?"

The Chancellor said that Lord Grey had not mentioned all these facts, but directed the attention of his audience to unessential details. "The Hague Arbitration Tribunal offered by the Russian Emperor," continued the Chancellor, "no doubt sounds very serious, but the offer was made when Russian troops were already sent to move against us."

"As to Lord Grey's own suggestion of the conference he himself had substituted for our mediation, this has been repeatedly explained in the Reichstag. And the Belgian question—before a single German soldier had set foot on Belgian soil Lord Grey had already told the French Ambassador, as related in his report: 'If the German Navy should enter the Channel or pass the North Sea with the intention of attacking the French coast or French Navy and harass the French merchant marine, the British Navy would act in order to protect the French Navy in such a fashion that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.'"

"Can the same man who proclaimed that the sailing of our navy would be a casus belli, can that very same man still asseverate sincerely that only the violation of Belgian neutrality had forced England against her will into war?"

The Chancellor then took up the question of Lord Grey's statement that Germany had asked England to condone the violation of Belgian neutrality.

"I challenge Lord Grey," he said, "to examine the fact in his own Blue Book and in his records."

Efforts to Localise the War

In order to localise the war, the Chancellor explained that on July 29, 1914, he assured the British Ambassador at Berlin that in case of England's neutrality Germany would guarantee France's territorial integrity. On August 1 Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London, asked Lord Grey whether England would promise to remain neutral in case Germany accepted an obligation

to respect Belgian neutrality. He further offered that in case of English neutrality, the integrity not only of France itself, but also of the French colonies, would be guaranteed and said that Germany was ready to renounce an attack on France if England guaranteed French neutrality.

At the last moment the Chancellor gave his promise that so long as England remained neutral the German navy would not attack the French North coast, and, mutual treatment presupposed, would do no hostile act against French merchantmen.

To all this, according to the Chancellor, Lord Grey answered that he must decline, definitely, to give any promise of neutrality and could only say that England wanted to keep her hands free.

"If England had given this declaration of neutrality," said the Chancellor, "then she would not have been the object of the whole world's contempt, as Lord Grey thinks, but would have prevented the outbreak of war. I also ask: Who wanted war—we, who were ready to give to England all imaginable securities, not only for her immediate interests, but also for France and Belgium, of Lord Grey, who declined every one of our propositions and refused even to hint a way by which to preserve peace between our two countries?"

Russian Mobilisation "Fateful"

"The action which made the war unavoidable," he said, "was the Russian mobilisation, ordered on the night of July 30-31, (1914). Russia, England, France, the whole world, knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilisation. Truth makes headway. An English scholar of world fame recently said: 'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its origin, especially about the facts of Russian mobilisation. It is no wonder, therefore, if Lord Grey could not leave the Russian mobilisation unmentioned.'"

The Chancellor said Lord Grey admitted that the Russian preceded the German and Austro-Hungarian mobilisation. But since he desired to clear the Entente of guilt, Lord Grey could not help referring to the Russian mobilisation as Germany's work. Lord Grey said that Russia mobilised its army only after it received a report that Germany had ordered mobilisation. Lord Grey added that Germany had played a trick in order to provoke the other country into a defensive measure to which Germany could reply with an ultimatum.

It was two years and three months before this version of the cause of the war occurred to Lord Grey, said the Chancellor, and he characterized it as a version which was as incorrect as it was new. The event at which Lord Grey's version was known, the document on which he based his argument, the Chancellor said, was a special edition of the Berlin newspaper Lokai Anzeiger.

Lokai Anzeiger's False Report

The Chancellor recalled the fact that on Thursday, July 30, 1914, the Lokai Anzeiger early in the afternoon issued a special edition with the untrue report that the German Emperor had ordered mobilisation. The Chancellor added that every one in the Reichstag committee knew that the sale of this special edition was prohibited immediately by the police, and that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs immediately informed the Russian Ambassador by telephone that this news was untrue.

"I may state further," said the Chancellor, "that the Russian Ambassador, indeed, had sent a cipher telegram to St. Petersburg as soon as the special edition was issued, and that the telegram, according to the Russian Orange Book, read: 'I understand that an order for mobilisation of the German Army and the German Navy has been proclaimed at this moment.' After the explanation given by Secretary von Jagow over the telephone, this telegram was followed by a second telegram not in cipher: 'I beg you to consider my last telegram as null and void. Explanation follows.'"

"A few minutes later the Russian Ambassador sent a third telegram in cipher which, according to the Russian Orange Book, stated that the Foreign Minister at that moment had telephoned that the news of the mobilisation of the army and navy was untrue, and that the special edition had been confiscated. The quick action of Secretary von Jagow, which is confirmed by the official Russian Orange Book, giving Ambassador Sverbeev's telegram, set right the wrong news and in itself refutes Lord Grey's assertion that we intentionally desired to deceive Russia in order to cause her to mobilise."

The Chancellor added that the German Postal Administration had made certain that, judging from the times at which they were despatched, the three telegrams of the Russian Ambassador must have reached St. Petersburg at about the same time. He continued:

"At all events, the incorrect report had been set right before the Russian Government ordered a general mobilisation."

"Gentlemen, we do not fear any tribunal. I can state further that this new version has been brought forward entirely by Lord Grey. To the Russian Government itself, which ought to be the best informed about the cause of mobilisation, it never occurred that it could refer to a special edition of the Lokai Anzeiger as an explanation of its fateful step."

"Lord Grey, I take it, will not refuse the Russian Emperor as a witness, and the Emperor at 2 p.m. on Friday, July 31, when the order for mobilisation had already been issued to all Russian forces, telegraphed to the German Emperor as an answer to his last appeal for peace: 'Technically impossible to stop our military preparations, made necessary by Austro-Hungarian mobilisation.' There was no word about the Lokai Anzeiger, no word about German mobilisation."

The Chancellor then recalled that the Russian Emperor's reference to Austro-Hungarian mobilisation could be no excuse for a general Russian mobilisation, since Austria-Hungary then had mobilised only eight army corps against Serbia, to which Russia on July 29 already had replied by mobilising thirteen army corps. Only after the general Russian mobilisation did Austria-Hungary, on the morning of July 31, order a general mobilisation.

Germany the Third to Mobilise

As to Germany, after the news of the general Russian mobilisation, it did not mobilise at once, but at first only proclaimed a state of threatened danger of war, which was by no means mobilisation. This was com-

municated to the Russian Government, and it was added that mobilisation must follow if Russia did not stop all war measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours and if it did not inform Germany in clear fashion that this had been done. Thus Russia once more received time, even when, as a result of Russia's guilt, war already seemed unavoidable. Likewise, Russia's allies and friends had the possibility of still using their influence with Russia, in the same direction as Germany with her ally, Austria-Hungary.

Russia, said the Chancellor, gave no answer. England remained silent to Russia, France, through her Prime

Minister, on the evening of July 31, merely declared to the German Ambassador that Russia had not mobilised, and ordered her own mobilisation some hours before Germany did. The Chancellor continued:

"As to the so called defensive character of the Russian general mobilisation, I may state here, in the most explicit fashion, that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian Government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph verbatim: 'From the highest place it is ordered that a

(Continued on Page 4)

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Germany Favors League of Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

proclamation of mobilisation is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany. Against Germany, gentlemen, against Germany!" Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continued:

"Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

Russian Mobilisation Due To Report of Germany's

In his speech delivered as the guest of the Foreign Press Association at the Hotel Cecil in London on Oct. 23 Viscount Grey said:

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilise. That, I understand is what is represented in Germany as the justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her. Russia never made the mobilisation of which Germany had refused a conference, and never made it until after a report had appeared in Germany (the Lokal-Anzeiger report referred to by the Imperial Chancellor) that Germany had ordered mobilisation, and that report had been telegraphed (uncensored) to Petrograd. As a matter of fact, it was the story of 1870 over again. (References to the Ems despatch forged by Bismarck)."

"Never at any time was there a suggestion that a French or an English soldier should enter Belgium unless it was to prevent the violation of her neutrality, which had been undertaken by Germany. We pointed out that all efforts to avoid war in 1914 failed because you cannot have peace without good will and because in Germany there was a will to war and not the will to peace."

What was their policy and plan? It was to be a short and successful war. The war was all thought out in Berlin. There was a time table. So long to get to Paris, so long to defeat France, and so long to defeat Russia."

"And England? The plan was that England was to keep out of the war. But if we did enter into the war, it was not thought that our expeditionary force would be sufficient to upset the enemy's plan."

According to the German White Paper, on July 30, 1914, the German Ambassador at Vienna had instructed Austria to reach an understanding with Russia. According to this White Paper and to the Austrian Red Book, Austria had agreed; but, according to the White Paper, the difficulty of Austria's proceeding in the matter was due to Russia's mobilisation.

On July 31 Russia presented the formula to London which the German Ambassador there deemed too late. It was:

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her armies upon Serbian territory, and if, recognising that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great powers examine the reparation which Serbia could accord to the Government of Austria-Hungary without injury to her rights as a sovereign State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to maintain her expectant attitude."

There is no published record of the fact that Austria ever received the foregoing, and on August 1 Germany sent her twelve-hour ultimatum to Russia to demobilise not only in regard to Germany, but also in regard to Austria.

In his speech in the House of Commons August 3, Viscount Grey, then Sir Edward Grey, explained how Germany had attempted to "bribe" England to stay neutral, but that England could not remain inactive if Belgium was invaded, and that the British fleet must take precautionary measures to prevent hostile operations against the North Sea coast of France, and had so informed the French Government.

Mr Asquith Expounds

Essentials Of Peace

London, November 9.—The banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Henry Dunn, was given at the Guildhall tonight, and was attended by Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and men prominent in the military and naval world, among them Lord Fisher, Chairman of the War Council; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters. The leading speech of the evening

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Bo Beards Denote Courage?



Beard raising among the soldiers has been taken to such lengths that the French General Staff has recently sent out an edict that in all cases the razor should be wielded freely. As a result several tons of precious whiskers came to grief and this in spite of the fact that luxuriant growth of whiskers are supposed to denote courage. But whiskers still grow on the faces of the Serbians and the courage that they have recently shown in trying to regain their lost country seems to prove the old theory about the effectiveness of whiskers. The photograph shows a particularly luxuriant growth upon a Serbian on the Salonica front.

was delivered by Premier Asquith, who, in alluding to peace, declared that nobody had greater reason than Great Britain to desire peace, but that it was desired on only one condition—that the sacrifices of the war should not have been made in vain. A feature of the speeches was the warm tribute of admiration on the stand made by Rumania and the expression of the opinion that although the attack on Rumania had not yet been defeated, it had been successfully stayed.

Turkey a 'Subservient Agent'

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a reference to Turkey, which country he described as a subservient agent of German interests and ambition, as was instanced, he said, by the fact that by lifting a finger Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead looked on un-

moved, acquiescent and possibly even complacent.

"That," said the Premier, "is a significant sample of what a continuance of the rule of Germanic Turkey in Europe will mean."

Mr. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt, however, on the continued Entente allied successes and said the British Navy was ready, and more than ready, whenever opportunity was offered to it.

With regard to the Greek situation Mr. Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente Allies went to Salonica as friends of both Greece and Serbia, he said. Their sole desire was to prevent Greece from becoming enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from internal strife. What-

ever apparently drastic measures had been taken were dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming the center of German propaganda and intrigue.

Declaring that the Entente Allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier, Mr. Asquith, asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller States.

"Greece," Mr. Asquith continued, "first lit the torch of liberty in Europe and withstood the inrush of eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

Dealing with the general situation, Mr. Asquith said: "Let there be no illusion about our enemies. They are great organisers and fine fighters in the field. They are also, if not skillful, yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where they have a double motive—to divide the Allies and capture neutral opinion."

No Designs Against Neutrals

In this connection Mr. Asquith characterised the German suggestion of a sinister design on the part of the Entente Allies to combine against neutral countries as a build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade as childish fiction, which could only mean that the Allies were bent upon economic suicide. He said it ought to be unnecessary to affirm that when the time came for peace nothing would be more essential for the Entente Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals.

Alluding to the different methods of propaganda which he said were employed at different places with a view to dividing the Allies and influencing opinion in favor of a separate peace, Mr. Asquith said:

"It desire to declare without hesitation or reserve that the Allies are fighting in a common cause; that for the purposes of war their interests are identical, and that a victory securing those interests is, in our judgment, the only condition of a lasting peace."

Continuing Mr. Asquith said he desired to mention that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany was prepared to concede anything to the demand of the Allies for the reconstruction and independence of Serbia.

Alluding to what he termed the propaganda conducted in Russia, to the effect that Great Britain's only desire to prolong the war and prevent any sort of peace was because she was making huge profits by exploiting her allies unscrupulously, the Premier said:

"For us, who know what terrible sacrifices we are paying in precious lives, in the unceasing, pitiless drain

upon our reservoir of potential promise and vitality—who have greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only—that the war with its vast waste, its sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying example of courage and unselfishness, shall not have been in vain."

No Question of Separate Peace

"There can be no question of a separate peace, and peace, when it comes, be it soon or late—and I will not disguise from you for a moment my conviction that the struggle will tax all our resources and our whole stock of patience and resolve—the peace must be such as will build upon sure and stable foundations—the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world."

Mr. Balfour briefly denied the statements that the British Navy had accepted a passive role in the war, saying the Germans had refused to allow their ships to meet the British. Referring to the recent raid by German torpedo craft in the English Channel, Mr. Balfour said:

"It did not disturb our transport services for a moment." The First Lord of the Admiralty said he would not say that such a raid could not be repeated, but that if it were the Germans would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy losses.

Hollweg's Recent Speech

Holds Germany's Interest

Berlin, November 10.—The morning newspapers treat the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag yesterday as a document of the utmost importance in throwing light upon the responsibility for the war, the character of peace and the subsequent political status of the world and of Belgium in particular. What the Imperial Chancellor said concerning the Russian imperial order announcing

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WEATHER

Fine weather and fresh winter mon-
soon on the Chinese continent and
our coasts. Bad weather on the
Arab coasts where the Yangtze
depression is likely to be felt very
soon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 14, 1916

Peace?

GERMANY has chosen a favorable
moment for the introduction of
her peace proposals. There are many
evidences that the belligerents on
both sides are weary of the war. That
the soldiers facing another hard
Winter in the trenches would wel-
come an honorable peace is certain.
Militarily, with the exception of the
Rumanian side-issue, the situation is
unlikely to vary from the present
position of stalemate until next
Spring, if then.

Politically, the Cabinets of Great
Britain and Russia have just been
upset while there is a ministerial
crisis in France the magnitude and
importance of which we cannot at
present estimate. There is a steadily
growing demand for peace from the
civilian elements on both sides. Peace
parties are gaining strength. The
financial positions of all the countries
at war constantly become more
strained, critical and preposterous.
The war has come to weigh upon the
whole world. There is widespread
oppression. There is a heavy sense
of hopelessness over the tragedy that
has engulfed Europe, this accentuated
by the inability to discern a way out,
a way of escape from the still direr
fate that impends.

Germany, exultant for the moment
over her success against practically
the last European nation that can be
thrown against her, seizes upon this
moment as opportune from her stand-
point for the proposal of peace
negotiations. On several previous
occasions in moments of military
success she has intimated a willing-
ness to talk peace, but these intima-
tions, meeting with no encourage-
ment, were not pursued and the fight-
ing went on harder than ever. But
now a time has come and a situation
has been created which, in the
opinion of Germany, are favorable to
her for the forcing of a peace discus-
sion.

Perhaps no-one outside of Germany
and very few even in Germany are in
a position to know precisely or to
judge even fairly accurately of what
further military strokes she remains
capable. She may or may not be
strong enough to withstand the Allies
in another Spring and Summer cam-
paign. But whether or not her
military power has passed its zenith,
it is not likely she ever will have a
better opportunity than the present
for proposing peace.

Having disposed of the main
strength of the Rumanian menace,
it is likely that, during the Winter,
providing peace does not intervene,
she, in conjunction with her Allies,
will endeavor to throw an over-
whelming army against Sarraïl's
Salonica expedition, the latter's
efficacy being already impaired by
the Greek muddle in its rear. And
with this expedition defeated, the
Balkan question, for the duration
of the war at least, would dis-
appear. Greece even might be
forced into the war on the German
side. In any case, providing the
events outlined above came to pass,
the Germans would be able to
muster considerable re-inforce-
ments of Turks and Bulgars, either
to strengthen their main lines on
the Eastern and Western fronts or
to use against Italy or Egypt. All
this, of course, is mere speculation
as to what the future may bring.

It will enter into the calculations
of the Allies whether or not they
decide to accept Germany's offer
of peace negotiations at this time.

It is probable that considerations
other than those mentioned move
Germany to suggest peace negotia-
tions at this time. Negotiations
being declined by the Allies, Ger-
many can say to her peace party:
"There you are! They still seek to
crush us!" And this will have the
effect of further uniting the
Central Powers in the prosecution
of the war. Further, Germany
probably would gain in sympathy
among neutrals.

A still further object of Germany
may look towards splitting the
Allies, so that one or two would
want to quit while the others
would desire to go on.

A late Reuter's telegram from
Washington says: "Advices receiv-
ed by the German Embassy from
Berlin indicate that Germany has
proposed the restoration of the
status quo before the war, with the
exception of the establishment of
independent kingdoms of Poland
and Lithuania."

It is just here, when one begins to
consider the possible terms of peace
without either side having been de-
cisively beaten, that the difficulties
in the way of peace appear. The note
of the Central Powers says that they
"are convinced that the proposals
they will bring to the peace negotia-
tions are suitable for the basis of a
lasting peace." Germany would ap-
parently be satisfied with the crea-
tion of buffer states between herself
and Russia and the restoration of her
colonies. But what about her allies?
Would the restoration of the status
quo in Egypt suit Turkey? What
are Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to
have?

And then on the other side, what
about the Entente? It has not been
beaten. It is, on the contrary, gain-
ing in strength. What is Belgium to
have in the way of an indemnity?
What is invaded and ravaged France
to have by way of compensatory
damages? Would Britain be satisfied
with the status quo ante war in
Egypt, even if Turkey was? What
is Italy to get? And why is unbeaten
Russia to suffer? Is there to be a
Servia at all? What about punish-
ment for those who brought the war
about, what about indemnities, the
rights of small nations and the
abolition of militarism?

It would seem that falling one
side being beaten to its knees all
these problems hopelessly defy
solution or agreement. Yet there
may be a way of settling all the
grave and important issues in dis-
pute and if there is it ought to be
found. The matter must be ap-
proached with open mind, of course.
There will be little difficulty about
deciding all the complex questions
involved if the war proceeds until
one side has been crushed, but if
it is to go that far, the further toll
in human life and the further im-
poverishment of posterity will reach
dimensions incalculable.

Everyone feels the utter sadness
and tragedy of the desolating
struggle. President Wilson, at the
very outbreak of the war, offered
his services as mediator at any time
they should be requested by any of
the belligerents. Strong move-
ments are under way in all the
neutral countries for bringing
pressure on the warring govern-
ments at suitable times with a view
to ending hostilities. It may be
that Europe in the near future may
see its way clear to invite the
counsel of cool-minded neutrals in
the hope that a way to "Peace on
Earth, Good Will Toward Men,"
may be found. Speaking of the
re-election of President Wilson, Mr.
H. W. Massingham, Editor of The
Nation, recently said:

"I regard it the best augury of
peace since the war was begun.
The United States have their own
problems, Europe has hers, but for
the purpose of bringing this war to
an end the two are indissolubly
connected, and America's share in
them has been stated by Wilson in
terms that can never be cancelled.
"The President's personality and
powers of intellect and character
are now doubly engaged in the
blessed work of securing the
world's early release from its horri-
ble entanglement."

A British View of the New United States Navy

(New York Sun)

NO authority in England is better
qualified to write about Ameri-
can naval expansion than is Mr. John
Leyland, who has been editor of the
standard British publication, Naval
Annual, and was for five years editor
of the Army and Navy Gazette; in
fact, he has been a prolific writer on
naval topics for a long time. In the
Nineteenth Century for October, Mr.
Leyland deals with the great naval
appropriations in the United States

at the last session of Congress. "No
other word than 'prodigious,'" he
says, "can express the character of
the gigantic development that is in-
tended."

We are glad to see that Mr. Ley-
land understands the early attitude
of President Wilson and Josephus
Daniels. He says that "President
Wilson did not withstand the drift
of public opinion," and that "even
Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of
the Navy, became a strong navy
man," after he had made the navy
"ridiculous" by "his peculiar views
concerning the navy as a temperance
institution, every ship a 'school in
which youths would have the op-
portunity of improving their minds,'
and the whole fleet a 'great naval
university.'" What happened was
that the people demanded an
adequate fleet and the President and
Josephus Daniels abandoned their
little navy policy.

If Mr. Leyland understood condi-
tions in America better he would
not have been amazed by "the unanimity"
with which the opposing parties
advocated naval expansion on a
scale so great that Congress appro-
priated a larger sum for new con-
struction than was ever voted by any
other sea Power in a single year. He
is quite right when he says that "the
steps already sanctioned by Congress
will certainly introduce a new and
powerful factor into the strategic
balance of the world."

There are among us those who
doubt the ability of the United
States to build the ships of the three
years program. Mr. Leyland sees no
difficulty. He expatiates on the
tremendous development in the
manufacture of war material in this
country. Except in England "the
world has never seen the like," he
says, and "therefore the new naval
program will find enormous resources
and means behind it."

A Minister's Concubine

(Peking Gazette)

In connexion with the first Charit-
able Performance for the benefit of
the Anhui Relief Fund in the T'ai Yi
Wu Tai Theater the other day, a
rather amusing story is told in the
vernacular papers. Mr. Hsu Shih-
ying, Minister of Communications,
was "fined" five hundred dollars for
the cause on account of the behavior
of his concubine.

According to the T'ai Yu Jih Pao,
one of the Mesdames Hsu went to
the performance with her brother.
They took "first class" seats, al-
though they had booked seats of the
"second class." Although requested
to give up their seats they refused to
do so. Counting upon the influence
of "polygamy" her husband, this
particular Madame Hsu informed the
ushers that they were members of
the family of the Minister of Com-
munications. Instead of being awed
by this announcement—as Madame
Hsu apparently expected—the ushers
told her that, since the Minister of
Communications was an Anhui pro-
vincial and the performance was
staged for the benefit of his fellow
provincials in distress, the members
of his family ought to pay more and
book first class seats to help the
worthy cause. This remark seems to
have incensed the brother, who hit
one of the ushers. At the call of an
officer a number of policemen appear-
ed who placed the peace-breaker
under arrest.

Madame Hsu at once telephoned
to Minister Hsu for help. In her
hurry to go downstairs, she stumbled
and fell. The awkward plight of the
unfortunate lady, which might have
aroused sympathy at ordinary times,
served only to set the whole theater
in a roar of laughter. But Madame
Hsu is a lady not wanting in wits.
In order to save the situation as the
crowd gathered around her, her
grave face softened into a smile and
she said: "Gentlemen, I know how to
you!" This created much good
humor among the audience.

On the request of Minister Hsu,
his "inferior brother-in-law" was re-
leased by the police. But the officers
of the Relief Committee would not
let the Minister go until he had made
reparation for the disorder created
by his concubine and the "inferior
brother-in-law." The officers de-
clared that in order to "punish"
him, the Minister of Communications
should be "sentenced to a fine" of
five hundred dollars for the benefit
of his famine-stricken provincials.
Mr. Hsu was, however, equal to the
occasion. He at once submitted to
the penalty imposed by the Relief
Committee and offered to make a
donation of five hundred dollars to-
wards the Relief fund.

Thought It What He Wanted

From The Yonkers Statesman

"This horn you sold me won't
make any noise," said the customer,
returning.
"Well, I thought you wanted it for
your grandson," said the clerk.
"So I did."
"Gracious! But you're a hard man
to please!"

German Pledges and The 'Marina'

(Literary Digest)

In view of the exploits of the U-53
so near our coast and the more re-
cent loss of American lives on the
torpedoed Marina, the arrival of
the German merchant-submarine
Deutschland arouses no such en-
thusiasm as did its first appearance
here. Indeed, continues the Brook-
lyn Eagle, "it is a grim reminder
that the peaceful intercourse its first
visit was supposed to signalise may
be nothing but a sham and a de-
lusion." The circumstances sur-
rounding the sinking of the Marina
on the 28th of October off the Irish
coast were declared by the New
York Herald to be "flagrant viola-
tions of the laws of war and of the
pledges made by the Kaiser's
Government to our President and
people." Yet, though a violation of
that pledge has been officially an-
nounced to be a justification of an
immediate break with Germany, our
press seem to pay but little atten-
tion to the Marina. For one thing,
it was sunk on the eve of election,
when the public mind was turned
upon things political. For another,
editors appear to be content to wait
for the arrival of complete and
official information before taking a
definite stand. Furthermore, so
many conflicting elements have ap-
peared in connection with the
Marina incident that it threatens, as
one of the Washington correspond-
ents observes, to fall into a technical
discussion rather than a clean-cut
issue of whether Germany has
violated her pledges to the United
States.

The Marina, when sunk, was re-
turning from Glasgow to Baltimore
with a general cargo. But on her
eastward trips she had been carrying
horses to be used by the British
Government, and was described, in
the despatches announcing her loss,
as a "horse transport." This fact
looms large to the Baltimore Ameri-
can, which says that "whether or
not the ship was officially rated as
in the British war-service, it was
employed, it appears, in the work of
furnishing the English and Allied
armies with horses. Thus its func-
tion was that of a warcraft what-
ever may have been its official de-
scription," and the Americans on
board were carried "in service cap-
acity." But these facts do not lessen
German responsibility, according to
the Washington Star's way of think-
ing. The fact, it says, "that these
men shipped specifically to care for
horses bought for war-purposes" did
not "lessen their status as
Americans entitled to the fullest pro-
tection of the flag and of the prin-
ciples enunciated as the American
doctrine of submarine warfare."

In Washington, according to a
New York Times correspondent, a
tangled technical controversy is ex-
pected to grow out of the question
"whether Germany's pledges are
broad enough to cover merchantmen
carrying a defensive armament." We read:
"The Marina carried a 4.7-inch
gun to be used for defensive pur-
poses. If the submarine command-
er's report show that the Marina
was sunk without warning, it is
thought in some quarters here that
he may set up the defense that his
action was justified by the fact that
the Marina was armed."

"Should the German Government
support such an explanation and set
up the claim that armed merchant-
men are subject to attack without
warning, a most complex and diffi-
cult issue would be presented. In
high official quarters it has been
asserted that this Government's in-
terpretation of the German pledges
given on the demand of President
Wilson in the Sussex case was that
the declaration that merchantmen
would not be sunk without warning
or without safety to human life was
broad enough to apply to merchant
ships carrying defensive armament."

"Nothing is to be found in the
German pledge drawing any distinc-
tion between 'armed' and 'un-
armed' merchant vessels. The
language is broad enough to em-
brace both classes of merchant ships.
Whether Germany intended this
Government to understand it to be
broad enough to cover both armed
and unarmed merchantmen, or only
intended it to apply to 'unarmed'
merchant vessels, has not been dis-
closed. Prior to the giving of this
guaranty, the German Government
insisted that armed merchant vessels,
especially armed merchant vessels
subject to the British Admiralty
instructions for firing on enemy sub-
marines, were not entitled to ex-
emption."

Before our Government takes any
action in connection with the Marina,
we read in other Washington des-
patches, it will get all information
possible from British and German
sources and from survivors. Early
information, obtained through United

States Consul Wesley Frost, at
Queenstown, established the fact
that the Marina was struck at 4.14
a.m., October 28, without warning,
by two successive torpedoes, and
sank in a few minutes. Out of a
total crew of 104, sixteen were
missing, including six out of fifty
Americans. Joint affidavits obtain-
ed by Mr. Frost from American
survivors agree—

"That the Marina was torpedoed
without warning, that the first tor-
pedo struck on the starboard side,
and the second hit the vessel twelve
minutes afterward and was followed
by a boiler explosion, the steamer
sinking six minutes afterward. No
Americans were killed by the boiler
explosion. Those who lost their lives
were drowned as the life-boats were
launched."

"According to this information, a
submarine which emerged after the
second torpedo was fired was seen
plainly by Americans on the Marina,
but did not communicate with the
steamship or offer assistance to the
small boats, which were in deadly
peril from the rough sea."

"One life-boat was in the water
seventeen hours, a second twenty-
one hours, and a third thirty-one
hours. In this time the danger in-
creased, as the sea became rougher.
"The submarine did not shell the
Marina."

After the news reached Washing-
ton it was announced that there
would be no comment from the
State Department until an investi-
gation had been made. Secretary
Lansing wished, however, to make
one point clear:

"The question has been raised as
to whether the policy of the Presi-
dent or the Department in regard to
submarine-warfare, since the Sussex
was sunk, has been changed. I wish
to say emphatically that there has
been no change in any particular."

German officials in Washington
said that if the Marina were sunk by
a German submarine in violation of
Germany's pledges regarding sub-
marine-warfare, the German Govern-
ment will disavow the act, offer re-
paration, and punish the commander
or commanders. Ambassador von
Bernstorff admitted to the corres-
pondent that he had asked his
Government for information, and
said:

"There is not the slightest inten-
tion on the part of the German
Government of changing its sub-
marine policy, and there has been
absolutely no change in that policy.
Germany intends to keep its pledges
to the United States, and there must
be some explanation of the attack
on the Marina. Probably the ship
did not stop when called, and was
trying to run away."

None of the Washington corres-
pondents predicts serious trouble
with Germany. A New York Jour-
nal of Commerce correspondent
hears that Germany has already
offered to make amends in case the
Marina sinking should be found
illegal, but speaks of general hope in
official circles that "the President
will not permit the opportunity to
pass without intimating to Germany
that the sinking of the Marina is
proof positive that submarine-war-
fare can not be carried on within
the limits of international law, and
that therefore all submarine-warfare
upon merchant commerce must
cease."

While some papers, represented
by the New York Times and
Philadelphia Press, do not think it
likely that Germany has changed its
policy of scrupulous care to safe-
guard American lives at sea, other
dailies are less hopeful, and look
upon the Marina case as only one in
a series of offenses. Besides the
Marina, notes the New York Globe.

"In the case of the Greek vessel
Ambricos, loaded with food for the
relief of Belgium, destroyed in the
English Channel, the captain says
that the crew was compelled to take
to open boats at night in a danger-
ous sea. Several Greeks lost their
lives."

"The British ship Rowanmore,
with seven Americans aboard, was
sunk on October 26, and affidavits
submitted to the American Consul
at Queenstown by those Americans
declare that the German submarine
shelled life-boats while they were
being lowered."

"To many it seems inconceivable
that Germany has returned to her
old practices without notice to this
country. Recent information from
Berlin has been that the advocates
of ruthlessness have been snubbed.
But assumptions are not worth any-
thing in the presence of contradic-
tory facts. It seemed equally in-
conceivable that the Sussex was at-
tacked without warning, but it was."

These incidents have naturally
been taken up by Republican papers
critical of the President's foreign
policy. The Marina case, says that
Springfield Union, "suggests the

danger of letting a belligerent in
Germany's straits realise that the
Washington Government doesn't
mean all that it says in its diplo-
matic communications." The absence
of any protest from Washington over
the U-53's raid off Nantucket, adds
this Republican editor, "may easily
have emboldened the German War
Office and submarine commanders
to show still less consideration to
non-combatants." The Philadelphia
Public Ledger (Rep.) counts up
eighty lives of non-combatants
"sacrificed in submarine attacks
since Mr. Wilson's dramatic an-
nouncement to Congress of his pur-
pose to give the German Ambassa-
dor his passports if such attacks
were continued," and proceeds:

"The growing irritation his at-
titude is causing among the other
neutral nations should have some
weight with the President. The
Dutch Government does not take
kindly to the theory that Germany
fully observed her pledges to the
United States when the Bloemer-
sdijk, bound from a neutral to a
neutral port, was sunk along with
the Stephano. Norway, more vigor-
ous in protecting her neutrality than
we have been, has ruled against the
use of her harbors by submarines
except under conditions that restrict
their illegal activities, and is suffer-
ing the wanton destruction of her
shipping in consequence without the
benefit of that unhesitating cham-
pionship of neutral rights which Mr.
Wilson once so valiantly proclaimed."

"Unless his countrymen have lost
the capacity to think honestly and
clearly, all the skill of the President
in juggling with words can not de-
ceive them as to the real nature of
his humiliating surrender of honor

In the name of peace, though it has
brought war closer to us."

In view of the assertion that the
sinking of the Marina may have
been a violation of German pledges,
several editors are wondering just
what these pledges were. The New
York Journal of Commerce is one of
the important dailies which takes
this question up in its editorial
columns. First it asks us to recall
just what was the position taken by
our Government last April:

"Secretary Lansing in his com-
munication to Ambassador Gerard,
to be delivered to the German
Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said:

"It has become painfully evident
to it [the Government of the United
States] that the position which it
took at the very outset is inevitable,
namely, the use of submarines for
the destruction of an enemy's com-
merce is, of necessity, because of the
very character of the vessels em-
ployed and the very methods of at-
tack which their employment of
course involves, utterly incompatible
with the principles of humanity, the
long-established and incontrovertible
rights of neutrals, and the sacred
immunities of non-combatants."

"It was further stated that, 'un-
less the Imperial Government should
(Continued on Page 7)

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

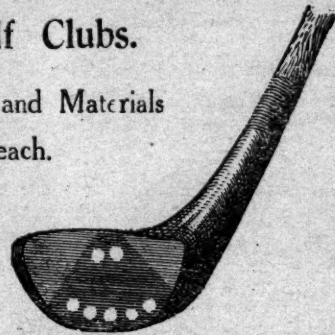
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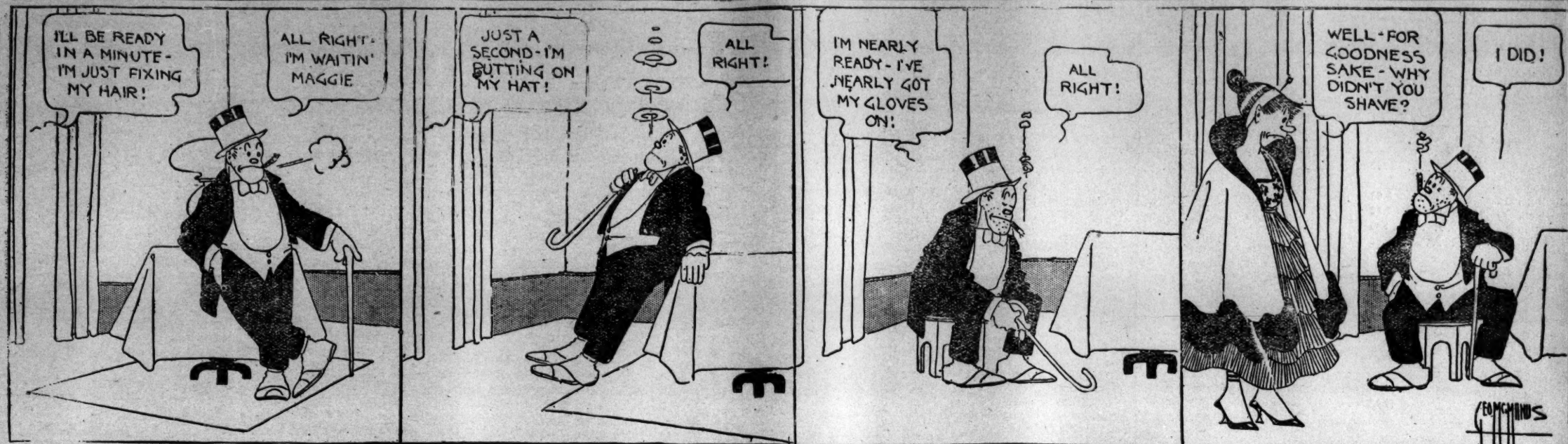
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



German Pledges And The 'Marina'

(Continued from Page 6)

now immediately declare and effect the abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

Now, asks The Journal of Commerce, was there a German pledge to abandon the use of submarines against merchantmen? "What seems

to be called the pledge" came in a note from Secretary von Jagow, saying that the German naval forces had received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principle of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognised by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war-zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

The New York editor comments on this "pledge": "There is nothing said in this about the use of submarines as

distinguished from other naval vessels, and no pledge was given about the abandonment of their use. It was said that neutrals could not expect Germany, when 'forced to fight for existence,' to 'restrict the use of any effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law.'

"What had this reference to the action of some other nation to do with the case? Further and more direct reference was made to what 'the enemy' might do and what the United States might do about it, and then it was said that if the Government of the United States did not 'attain the object it desires' in regard to such matters, why, 'the German Government would be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.'

"It has always seemed to us, as we have more than once observed, that this was an equivocal and evasive reply. We would like to know now just what pledge it conveyed which has or has not been violated, with regard to the use of submarines in attacking merchant vessels."

It is notorious, we read in another editorial in the same New York daily, that "such use has been continued in a decidedly reckless fashion, even against neutral commerce, scores of Norwegian vessels having been sunk by it. Even the coast of the United States has been used as a base for such use. Is it not about time that the 'stand' taken last spring with so much 'solemnity and firmness' be made to mean something?"

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Woman's Duty, Says Dorothy Dix, Is To Boon Her Husband

By Dorothy Dix

THERE is one subject upon which every woman's lips should be fastened with a Yale lock, and that is her husband's weaknesses.

Unfortunately, so far from this being the case, the main diversion of many a wife is descending upon the things she has to endure in her lord and master; and, where two or three married women are gathered together, you may hear a catalogue of masculine frailties enumerated that would make a police blotter look like the good-conduct record in a Sunday school.

This is bad principle, bad faith, bad taste—and bad business. As long as a wife lives with her husband she should keep silent about his faults. The first public criticism that she is justified in making of the man whose name she bears is when she files a bill of complaints in her divorce case.

Perhaps women would be more careful in criticising their husbands to outsiders if they realised that, as a general thing, it is the wife who writes her husband's price tag in a community, and that people take him at her valuation.

If a woman thinks her husband is great, if she respects his opinions, and quotes his views; if she has faith in his winning out and making a place for himself in the world by reason of his intelligence, enterprise and thrift, before we know it we are all speaking of him as a coming man, and giving him our support.

We have no better authority for it than what his wife says. And we feel there could be no better, for if a man's wife doesn't know him through and through, nobody else on earth does. On the other hand, if a woman is

always calling attention to her husband's faults although she may merely do it for self-glorification, and to show what a meek Christian spirit she has, she creates a prejudice against him that nothing he can do dispels.

How did we get the impression that Jones is a slack and inefficient business man? From Mrs. Jones, who is always complaining about the things she can't afford, because her husband is not getting along well in his business, is always unlucky in his ventures.

Where did we get the idea that Smith, whom we have never seen to be anything but a model of sobriety, is drinking and gambling and carousing around every night? From his wife who is a rabid puritan and prohibitionist, and whose tears and lamentations over a glass of beer or a game of bridge lead the public to believe that her husband comes home with delirium tremens and breaks up the furniture.

What makes us think that Tompkins, who seems a good fellow, is a hypocrite, who conceals a cruel and malevolent nature behind a smiling mask? Because Mrs. Tompkins asked the advice of the Mothers' Meeting about how one should deal with a man who used his superior strength to maltreat a young and helpless child, the day after Tompkins whipped Bobby for running off to join the Indians.

It is his wife, almost always his wife, to whom a man owes his reputation, and considering that a man's success depends on how he stands in his community, it does look as if his wife might be a little more careful of it.

Of course women say that they never talk about their husbands to anyone but their mothers, and their dearest friends, whom they can trust.

As for throwing over John's faults with mother, that way lies disaster, for seen through mother's magnifying glasses, a husband's tiniest weakness looms up as big as an elephant.

Moreover, after having taken a stand on the pedestal before mother as a persecuted wife, it is almost impossible to climb down and off and forgive hubby as you would like to. As for a woman confiding her husband's faults to her confidential friend, she had better insert it in the newspaper, for then, at least, it would get before the public without any of the additions and side remarks which it will gain as the confidential

friend tells it to her confidential friend, and she passes it on to hers.

And the queer part of this disloyalty that so many women show to their husbands is that they don't mean it. They complain of their own particular Johns, but they wouldn't trade them off for any other men living. They berate their husbands because they can't resist the temptation to represent themselves as martyrs who endure awful persecution with a calm sweet smile that hides their real sufferings from the world.

To sustain this heroic pose, a woman is bound to have a living sorrow, and as the handiest person around the house, the husband is forced into supplying the role of villain.

But no woman should deceive herself into thinking that her complaints of her husband do him no harm. They are fatal, for just as no general could

win a battle if he had traitorous troops at his back, just as no merchant could succeed in business if his junker partner was always calling attention to the poor line of goods the firm carried, so disaffection of the wife brings about the downfall of many a home and family.

All of which teaches us that it is a wife's place to boom her husband. Leave the knocking for other people to do. There will be plenty of them to attend thoroughly to the job.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 13, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying
 rate 84% = Tls. 1.18 @ 72.6 = \$1.62
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate. 72.4
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver... 1760
 Copper Cash...
Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3/6 1/4 = Tls. 5.68
 Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$ 7.82
 Peking Bar... Tls. 305
 Native Interest... .05

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 36.4
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount...
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. @ 47 1/2
 Consols... £

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-6 1/4
 London... Demand 3-6 1/4
 India... T.T. 261
 Paris... T.T. 489 1/2
 New York... T.T. 83 1/2
 Hongkong... (nominal) T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 60 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 203 1/4

Bank's Buying Rates
 London, nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
 London, nominal 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2
 London, nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-8
 London, nominal 6 m-s. Docy. 3-8 1/4
 Paris... nominal 4 m-s. 505 1/2
 New York... nominal 4 m-s. 88 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-CHANGE FOR DECEMBER
 £1 = Hk. Tls. 5.12
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.43
 " " 1 = Marks 74.44
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.08
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.82
 " " 1 = Rupees 2.93
 " " 1 = Rouble 3.34
 " " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, December 13, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Shanghai Gas 6% Debs. Tls. 55.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 22.00
 Shanghai Lands Tls. 84.00
 Consolidated Tls. 3.75
 Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.10
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 120.00
 Cathays (Ord.) Tls. 5.00
 Dominions Tls. 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, December 13, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Pahangs Tls. 1.70 cash
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 cash
 Kungyiks Tls. 15.00 December

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:
 Exchange.—The London price of silver after slight fluctuations is quoted 36 1/2 d. i.e. 1/2 d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T.T. on London at 8s. 6 1/4 d. is 1/2 d. higher than last week. Our Exchange market has ruled steady throughout the week and at the close is very firm.
 The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 21,115,000 is only Tls. 262,000 higher than last week notwithstanding arrivals of bar silver valued at about Tls. 800,000. About Tls. 550,000 has been shipped to the outports during the week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at \$20,050,000 is \$460,000 down.

COTTON MARKET

Reuters' Service
 London, December 11.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
 Mid-American Spot... 11.63d.
 January-February... 11.47d.
 May-June... 11.69d.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
 Established 20 years.
 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

New York Bullion Report

New York, November 6.—Mr. S. R. Wagon reports as follows:—
 Gold:
 Shipments of gold during the week totaled \$18,500,000, thus making the arrivals since January 1, \$483,500,000 on British account. About \$1,500,000 was despatched to South America, and about \$2,500,000 is to be sent to Japan.
 The gold movement of the District of New York during the week was as under:
 Exports \$423,871. Imports \$358,153.
 The very large additions to the gold stock have brought about a very easy money market, rates both for time and call money being the lowest for some time. Renewals for call were done at 2 1/4, and time money is easy yet at 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 per cent for six months. The British loan for \$300,000,000 was issued, and is reported to have been a success. Already negotiations are proceeding for additional British loans.
 After protracted negotiations, preliminary arrangements for a Russian credit of \$50,000,000 have been completed. As in the case of the previous credit there is to be no collateral. The terms, which include interest at 5 1/2 per cent and payment in dollars here, are very favorable to the lenders.
 The Bank of England gained during the week \$300,000, while the Bank of France had a very large increase of 70,040,000 francs; part of this is due to the increases of the "Balances Abroad."

The Sterling market has been quite uninteresting. It is reported that sterling forwards are being done as sparingly as possible.
 The Franc Exchange has not moved, at all, and rates remain practically unchanged during the whole period.

There is slight activity in Marks, although rates have not improved to any extent.

A feature of the week was the continued weakness in Italian Exchange, which rallied, however, on Wednesday. Later on, it was again weak. Russian Exchange continues weak. Swiss exchange was firm. Austrian exchange improved slightly at the close. South American exchanges have improved.

SILVER:
 The market was fairly active, and prices have not moved up appreciably, because of increased offerings from this country.

The stock in China remains unchanged. Exchange rates in Hongkong and Shanghai are at parity, the market there being very strong. The Chinese markets expect higher prices. The Bombay stocks have been reduced considerably, although prices have not improved.
 A shipment of 300,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Calcutta. During the week 983,431 ounces were shipped from New York to London.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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JAPAN'S 1916 EXPORTS

NOW YEN 988,000,000

Excess Over Imports Since January 1 Is Recorded As 314,198,000 Yen

The surplus of Japanese export trade over imports has in the past eleven months reached the figure of 314,198,000 yen. The total export amount in the period, was 988,000,000 yen, and imports 600,007,800 yen. Comparing these figures to the corresponding period of the previous year the increase was 351,000,000 yen for exports and 189,000,000 yen for imports.

Of the export commodities the chief are: raw silk, cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and hosiery, porcelain, matches and copper. The total amount of raw silk exported from January is valued at 237,000,000 yen, when compared to 134,000,000 yen of the previous year a balance is 103,000,000 yen. The total of cotton yarns, cotton fabrics and cotton hosiery is 145,000,000 yen, which when compared to 102,000,000 yen of the previous year, there is an increase of 43,000,000 yen. Porcelain totaled 10,000,000 and compared to the 6,000,000 of 1915, the surplus is 4,000,000 yen. Matches, 15,000,000 yen and compared to 12,000,000 of 1915 the increase is 3,000,000 yen. Copper figured at 56,000,000 yen and in 1915 40,000,000 yen, a balance of 16,000,000 yen. The above extraordinary additions in export trade may justly be said to be the fruits of the present European situation.

As concerns the principal commodities of import, there are: seed-cotton, ginned cotton, wool, iron ores, rods and plates, and machineries. The comparison and difference of the corresponding period of the present and past years are: seed-cotton and ginned cotton, 251,000,000 yen to last year's 200,000,000 yen, an increase of 51,000,000 yen; wool totaled 31,000,000 yen, when compared to 28,000,000 yen shows a surplus of 3,000,000 yen; iron ores, 15,000,000 yen, an increase of 9,000,000 yen over 6,000,000 yen of the previous year; iron rods and plates was 56,000,000 yen an increase of 37,000,000 yen over 19,000,000 yen of last year; machineries amounted to 13,000,000 yen, an advance of 5,000,000 yen over 8,000,000 yen of 1915. The above imports were partly influenced by the flourishing trade in that they formed raw materials, further, iron materials necessary for the ship-building industry and the machineries demanded due to the expansion and establishment of the Japanese navy.

What must be considered in the price of commodities of import and export goods. Therefore, there is not the enormous increase in the quantity of trade in proportion to the astounding value in money. As one example, the increase of raw silk export over last year in money is about 81 per cent but in quantity the amount exported this year was 16,000,000 kin which in 1915 was 13,000,000 kin, an increase of about 23 per cent. Thus an optimism on account of the rise in figures cannot be called rational. It is Japan should endeavor to increase the quantity of her trade.

The total surplus of eleven months' trade is 310,000,000 yen. It can be forecasted based on the trend of the year that an increase of surplus will be met with in the returns of every ten days' trade, thus bringing the grand total up to 370,000,000 yen for the whole year.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—
 Chinese Cotton.—In so far as price changes are concerned the Cotton market has been rather inactive during the past week, with the close last night quiet to easy. The market has all the earmarks of having reached a temporary halting place, with little disposition on either side to attempt more than scalping operations, until it becomes better demonstrated whether there is going to be any material improvement in the demand for the staple. This seems to be a point of view from the standpoint of immediate speculative results. Spinners and Exporters refuse to come in to any extent, and nine-tenths of the trading of the past week has been the filling and swapping of old contracts among the Chinese members of the Cotton trade. The outsiders, who trade in lots of 200 to 500 piculs contributing in the aggregate to the making of the market, have been conspicuous by their absence. The situation is accentuated by the continued decline in the price of American Cotton which has dropped about 2 cents gold per pound within the last two weeks, which is attributed to the uneasiness due to the political crisis at home.

Under the circumstance therefore the present moment favors selling and any good decline that would clear the speculative atmosphere would again present a favorable opportunity to buy for investment. It is interesting to note that while local markets are quiet, those of Hankow and Tientsin are firm and a fair amount of export business is reported. Osaka and Bombay quotations are in sympathy with those ruling in Liverpool and New York. Tone of market, Easy.

Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.

Brown... 20.80

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal... 11.63

Price of Mid-American... 11.63d.

Price of Mid-Americans last reported... 12.05

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, Mar. 18.80

Price of Mid-American, May 18.99

Tone of market, Steady.

Agricultural report 1,105,000 bales.

Indian Market:—

Broach... Feb./Mar. shipment 70%

Hinganghat... 58%

Coimbatore... 55%

F. Bengal... 55%

Akola and Nagpur... 55%

Easy.

Benjamin and Potts

Share List

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. 3670 S.

Chartered... 250 100.

Russo-Asiatic... R. 250.

Cathay, ordy... Tls. 4 1/2 B.

Cathay, pref... Tls. 4 1/2 B.

Marine Insurances

Canton... \$400

North China... Tls. 152 1/2

Union of Canton... \$945.

Yangtze... \$257 1/2

Fire Insurances

China Fire... \$160

Hongkong Fire... \$375

Shipping

Indo-China Pref... Tls. 128

Indo-China Def... 100s.

Shanghai Tug (o)... Tls. 13 1/2

Shanghai Tug (f)... Tls. 50

Kochien... Tls. 30 B.

Mining

Kaiping... Tls. 16 1/2

Oriental Cons... 20s. 3d.

Philippines... Tls. 1.

Railb... \$2 1/2

Docks

Hongkong Dock... \$133

New Eng. Works... Tls. 90 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf... Tls. 75 B.

Hongkong Wharf... \$84 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land... Tls. 92

China Land... Tls. 50

Shanghai Land... Tls. 84 B.

Welhaiwei Land... Tls. 2.

Central Stores... \$8 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord)... Tls. 50.

China Realty (pref)... Tls. 50.

Cotton Mills

E-w... Tls. 157 1/2 B.

E-w Pref... Tls. 105

International... Tls. 75

International Pref... Tls. 80

Laon-kung-mow... Tls. 44

Oriental... Tls. 120 B.

Shanghai Cotton... Tls. 15 B.

Kung Yik... Tls. 6 1/2

Yangtzepoo... Tls. 101

Yangtzepoo Pref... Tls. 101

Industrials

Butler Tls. 23

China Sugar... \$128 S.

China Island... \$12.10 Sa.

Langkai... Tls. 21 B.

Major Bros... Tls. 5

Shanghai Sumatra... Tls. 165

Stores

Hall and Holt... \$15 B.

Llewellyn... \$60

Lane, Crawford... \$90

Moutrie... \$35

Watson... \$6 1/2 B.

Weeks... \$18 S.

Rabbers (Local)

Alma... Tls. 14

Amberg... Tls. 1 1/2

Anglo-Dutch... Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Ayer Tawah... Tls. 37 1/2 B.

Batu Anam 1913... Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Bukit Toh Alang... Tls. 5.40

Bute... Tls. 1.70 B.

Chemor United... Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Chempedak... Tls. 16

Consolidated... Tls. 3 1/2 B.

Consolidated... Tls. 13 1/2

Dominion... Tls. 9.40

Gula Kalumpung... Tls. 23

Java Consolidated... Tls. 23

Kamunting... Tls. 4 1/2 B.

Kapalang... Tls. 1.10

Kapalang... Tls. 30 1/2

Karam... Tls. 16

Kota Bahroes... Tls. 11.10 Sa.

Kroewoek Java... Tls. 21 S.

Padang... Tls. 13 1/2 B.

Pengkalan Durian... Tls. 10 1/2

Permata... Tls. 4 1/2 B.

Repah... Tls. 1.60

Samagasas... Tls. 1.07 1/2 B.

Seekoe... Tls. 8 1/2

Senawang... Tls. 1.70 B.

Shanghai Kiehang... Tls. 1.15 B.

Shanghai Malay... Tls. 8

Shai Malay-Pref... Tls. 13

Shanghai Pahang... Tls. 1.65

Sungai... Tls. 1.60 B.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,200,000

Head Office:
 35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
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 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
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 Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
 Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
 Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
 Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
 Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.).
 Foochow, Medan, Tavo (Lower).
 Haiphong, New York, Burma.
 Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
 Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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 Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
 Haiphong, Papeete.
 Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
 LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
 C. E. Anton, Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman].
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
 Bankok, Johore, Penang.
 Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
 Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
 Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
 Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
 Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
 Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya.
 Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
 Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
 Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)55,000,000
Reserve Fund24,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the
 Chinese Government3,500,000
Reserve Fund1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai.
 Calcutta, Harbin, Tientsin.
 Chanchun, Harbin, Tsingtau.
 (Kwan-Hongkong, Vladivostok, Chetov, Nicolayevsk, Yokohama, Dalny, Dalren, O-A).
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Savings Deposits Boxes:
 J. JEZIERSKI,
 Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000
 All kinds of banking business transacted.
 Currency Exchange a speciality.
 Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
 Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.
 K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
 Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

CapitalFr. 45,000,000
 One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.
 President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION,
 Manager.
 1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital SubscribedYen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up30,000,000
Reserve Fund30,000,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshen, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
 Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.
 The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
G. HOGG,
 Manager.
 14 Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
 Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
 Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
 The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
 Current accounts kept in Tael and dollars.
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG,
 Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
 For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised CapitalH. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850
Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
 For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
JUKUUN,
 Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital1,125,000
Paid-up Capital562,500
Reserve Fund550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.
 7 Nanking Road.
 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.
 Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 5559.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the M.M. jetty at 6 and 10 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Venezuela will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.
 The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.
 The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

12.—The northern depression crosses Hokkaido. A new center is developing on western China. The breezes become very unsteady along our coasts. Cloudy weather at Shanghai, improving in the evening.
 13.—Thick mist, at Shanghai, since the early hours. Rain starts falling at 8 a.m. Pressure declining. The wind veers to S.E.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme
 For Dec. 14th.

"HIS MAJESTY THE BABY"

"THE CHINESE VASE"

Nordisk Drama, Three Parts

New Gaumont Graphic

"PARTNERS IN CRIME"

"WHEN THE FIRE BELL RANG"

"A MODEL YOUNG MAN"

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.
 Alcious Oct. 5
 City of Manila Oct. 19
 Cyclops Dec. 9
 Demodocus Oct. 13
 Fushimi Maru Oct. 16
 Glenogle Nov. 27
 Malta Nov.
 Katori Maru Dec. 6
 Hirano Maru Oct. 29
 Kaga Maru Nov. 12
 Karonga Oct. 23
 Machson Oct. 10
 Merinoshire Dec. 3
 Nankin Dec. 12
 Pyrrhus Nov. 10
 Tokuyama Maru Nov. 1
For Marseilles, etc.
 Atlantique Nov. 17
 Cordillere Oct. 20
 Magellan Nov. 3
 Polyneisen Dec. 1

For Bombay
 Kamakura Maru Oct. 19
 Nyanza** Nov. 13
For Vancouver, etc.
 Empress of Asia Dec. 2
 Empress of Russia Nov. 4
For New York
 Eurymachus Sept. 18
 Egremont Castle Nov. 20
 Kanagawa Maru Nov. 22
 Newby Hall Nov. 2
 Tsushima Maru Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.
 China Nov. 19
 J.D. Archbold Nov. 4
 Korea Maru Dec. 2
For Seattle
 Awa Maru Nov. 9
 Canada Maru Nov. 20
 Henrik Ibsen Nov. 1
 Justin Nov. 14
 Manila Maru Dec. 13
 Polyneisen Dec. 1
 Kamakura Maru Nov. 4
 Shidzuoka Maru Oct. 16
 Yokohama Maru Nov. 27
 **With English Mail.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

On TONIGHT, Dec. 14, at 9.15 p.m.
 By special request
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY
 H. M. Government Tour of
"BRITAIN PREPARED"
 AND
 The Official War Films
 Under the Gracious Patronage of
 Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.
 Sole Director (for India and Far East) Mr. Maurice E. Bandman.
For One Night Only, Thursday, Dec. 14
 Prices: \$1.20, \$1.00 and 70 cents.
 BOOK NOW AT ROBINSON'S

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.
Programme for Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday
 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th December.
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."
 60 Parts.
 Acknowledged to be the most wonderful of all serial pictures ever produced.
 The most thrilling, sensational and exciting picture ever shown. Every part is full of 'punch'.
 4 parts shown with every change of programme.
 Showing 19th and 20th Chapters, entitled:
"Fire, Fury & Confusion"
 and
"The Souls' Stranglers"
 Also Keystones, Chaplins & Other Comedies.

A. D. C. See Tonight

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
"PUSS IN BOOTS"
 IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS
 Lyceum Theatre
 Tuesday, 26th, Thursday, 28th and Saturday, 30th December
 at 9 o'clock sharp.
 Matinee Saturday, 30th at 3 o'clock.
 Gallery early door 50 cts. extra.
 Booking opens at Moutrie's Friday, 15th December.
 The charge for all circle and stall seats booked for any of the 3 performances on the date of the plan opening, viz: Friday, 15th December, will be \$5. After that date usual prices. For the Matinee usual prices will be charged.
 Children half-price.
 All seats sold at advanced prices, must be paid for in cash at time of booking.
MISS MARY PICK-FORD
 In the beautiful drama
"Tess of the Storm Country"
 Six Parts
 Commencing Friday, 15th
Mr. Aladar
 The Man With The Iron Head.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 15	6.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	11.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
19	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
23	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
24	8.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
31	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
1	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 14	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
16	6.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	11.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
17	A.M.	Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
19	6.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	A.M.	Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
23	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
23	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan 8	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 14	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Fr.	Cie M.M.
16	...	Java Ports	Tijman	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Kennan	Br.	B. & S.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Gleniffer
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.00	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Kuryuppi	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behie	Fr.	Cie M.M.
7	A.M.	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenius	Br.	B. & S.
22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 14	noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Chinwang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
14	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinwang	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
16	A.M.	Foochow	Hankow	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tunung	Br.	B. & S.
18	7.00	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	6.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T.K. & Co.
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	7.30	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan 2	...	Hongkong

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 15	A.M.	Chefoo direct	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	D.L.	Hankow, Chefoo	Kianyu	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
15	3.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
15	9.00	Tsingtao	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
16	6.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	6.00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kuitow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
14	M.N.	do	Kianyu	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	M.N.	do	Tuckow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
16	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Fenzyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	M.N.	do	Kianglo	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 13	Ningpo	Shengking	1915	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	NSCW
13	Vladivostok	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R.V.F.	9p
13	Tientsin	Hsinwang	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
13	Japan	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
13	Hankow	Tseangetah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	...
13	Japan	Amazona	6907	Fr.	Cie M.M.	...
13	Japan	Katsura maru	1123	Jap.	N.Y.K.	...
13	Swatow	Wosa g	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
13	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furukawa	...
13	Obanawastro	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	...
13	New York	St. Dunstan	44.0	Br.	...	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 13	Hongkong	Hsinwang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinwang	1907	Br.	B. & S.
13	Chefoo, Dainy	Helena	1391	Am.	G.B.
13	Hankow etc.	Kwalle	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
13	Hankow etc.	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.
13	Ningpo	Shengking	1915	Br.	B. & S.
13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.I.	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cr.	9215	20	563	Day
P.O.B.I.	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. cr.	3290	18	309	Keitong
Y.T.P.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am. g-b.	1391	8	139	Brownston
S.P.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Cramer
7p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	243	6	23	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

MANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, December 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, December 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

Ningpo.—The Str. Kiangtean, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Hsinfeng, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinfeng, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18, the tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO DIRECT.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckow left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luency left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymedon left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

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The C.N. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianglo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. Nore which left Shanghai on October 30, arrived at Marseilles on December 9.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Position of steamers of the S. E. A. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra from Sweden to East Asia left Shanghai on November 16, s.s. Ceylon from Sweden to East Asia left Shanghai on December 2, s.s. Japan from East Asia to Sweden left Shanghai on October 18, s.s. Nippon from Sweden to East Asia left Christiania on December 2 and is due Shanghai on January 30, s.s. Yeddo from Sweden to East Asia left Yokohama on November 14, not calling at Shanghai and s.s. New Sweden from Sweden to East Asia left Hongkong on November 11.

The s.s. which left Shanghai by the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru on November 4, arrived at New York via Great Northern Railway on the 7th instant.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, Dainy for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to return to Tientsin.—Messrs. A. H. Siebs and C. Kruger.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 9	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 12	Hongkong	Atmos	7525	Fr.	Cie M. M.	SMRW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bolsheis	4282	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 30	New York	Brnkburn	3633	Br.	D. & C.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Dec 11		Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 26	New York	Eupletela	3506	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW
Dec 11	Hongkong	Eurybates	3507	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 12	Swatow	Ksang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 11	Japan	Fuyo maru	757	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYFW
Dec 11	Chefoo	Hakufu	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Swatow	Holbow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 12	Swatow	Hunan	1148	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2611	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	B J
Dec 9	Japan	Kaito maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	TEDLW
Dec 11	Japan	Kasuga maru	2287	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Dec 12	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Hankow	Kuitwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 12	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 12	Japan	Kanjiku maru	941	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 18	Hankow	Linhua	868	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meldea	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE I
July 30	Hankow	Meldea	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE I
Dec 3	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. O. P. Co.	SCOW
Dec 8	Hankow	MeKoo	806	Am.	S. H. Co.	SCW
Dec 12	Japan	Nagasaki maru	878	Jap.	M. B. K.	WW
Dec 11	Japan	Oanfa	5818	Br.	B. & S.	B X
Dec 12	Wenchow	Poochi	3811	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tientsin	Sikling	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Sileis	3818	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 11	Chinwanantao	Shinwanantao	1875	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 11	Chinwanantao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 11	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 11	Japan	Sasibu maru	1157	Jap.	N.	WSW
Dec 4	Swatow	Thode Fageland	437	Nor.	Arnold	BVI
Dec 12	Swatow	Tokoku maru	2195	Jap.	Satoh Shofaj	CWV
Dec 8	Hankow	Tongting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	C W
Dec 9	Amoy	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	RJ
Dec 13	Hankow	Tsoto maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPD
Dec 12	Hongkong	Tobago	8650	Br.	B. & S.	B VII
Dec 12	Swatow	Tooman	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 2	Hongkong	Tijmanorik	4871	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	SHW

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,

favoured with instructions from
H. M. SCHULTZ & CO.
will sell at their offices,
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EXCELLENT SURPLUS OFFICE
FURNITURE

consisting of
Book-cases, tables, chairs, desks,
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also a quantity of

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AT
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ON Saturday, 16th December, at
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Tickets \$1.00, obtainable from
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The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th & 26th January, 1917

OFF DAY

27th January, 1917

Entries for all events close at 6
p.m. on Thursday, 21st Decem-
ber, 1916, at the Club House,
126 Bubbling Well Road.
Entry Forms may be obtained upon
application from the Under-
signed.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

12047

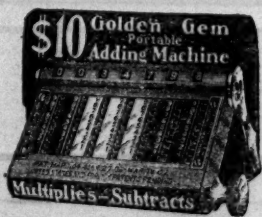
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11977

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Department of Commerce and Police
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Manila, P. I.

NOTICE

of

Sale of Motor Transportation Equipment

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manu- facturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913.	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P1,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
3	Trailer "	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE,

Director of Public Works.

Manila, P. I.

The Geographical and Topographical Society

OF CHINA
8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

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in

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'Xmas Gifts

at

CANTOROVITCH'S

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GRAND CONCERT

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(Tenor from the Grand Opera
of Milan)

and

MISS KATHARINE GORSKY

Soprano from the Russian Opera

of Moscow, kindly assisted by

Prof. Papini (Violinist)

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F. TOLENTINO

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NOTICE

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FRANK W. WHITE,

Share and Estate Broker,

Shanghai and Hongkong.

11828

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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72' long, 14' beam, 4' draft, suit-
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11839 T. F.

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Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
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